The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

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"I'LL DO IT."

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

The river went on its way to the sea. It heard the call afar off, and felt the mighty swinging of the great tides, that waited to receive it in their arms.

The day was in late summer, beautiful in the heavens, rejoicing upon the earth.

All this was in the feeling, if not consciously in the thought of Tom Breck that afternoon, as he wandered along the banks of the river, pausing sometimes a few moments on a green edge of shelving bank, and dropping his fishing-line into the water, and swinging it there, but not waiting long for a nibble, though he was an expert angler.

Nothing remarkable in this boy on a first glance; nor, perhaps, afterwards. A head that promised well, surrounded by a crop of thick, light hair, strongly suggestive of stubble; a gait somewhat slouching and giving a general impression of a rather lumpish, loosely built figure, though time would probably tighten the joints and add tension to the muscles; a skin tanned to a sort of red brick color; eyes of a bright hazel, the best feature of the face; a straw hat surmounting all this, and a brown linen suit, just befitting a schoolboy of fourteen years.

Just here the life of Tom Breck was hovering. He had the faults and virtues of that stage. With a good deal of roughness, immaturity, and obstinacy, there was a certain down-rightedness and sincerity about the boy, which promised a sound, vigorous manhood.

He hated—to use his own strong, if not elegant English—a "sneak." He scorned a mean, treacherous act, and you may be certain, if a boy does not do that, there is every danger, that he will go to wreck in his manhood.

This day formed an era in the boy's life. The next he was to leave home for a boarding school fifty miles away from the quiet inland village where he had attended the academy for half a dozen years.

The old life was slipping away from him, and the new one coming to him vague, large, untried, and he panted with a boy's eager longing to enter upon all that was new, strange, attractive in it. He was not given to sentiment of any sort, but amid all the keen, eager swarming thoughts of the future that awaited Tom Breck, something else made itself felt, some haunting memories and regrets for the old life slipping away, gave to the familiar scenes—to river, and far blue hills, and green reaches of field, a new power and sacredness.

All these things had brought the boy down to the river this afternoon. He would have one more good time with his rod and line, before he went away. But the vague restlessness of his thoughts and feelings, imparted themselves to his movements.

He heard the birds singing among the groups of willows and young oaks along the banks, he listened to the low psalm of the waters going down to the sea, he heard the lisp of winds in the branches, and something tender stirred in the heart of Tom Breck, and softened the round, immature face, into a thoughtfulness which it had never worn before.

'For the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.'

Was it all over for him? he asked himself; the climbing the cherry trees in summer, the nuttings in autumn, the rare coastings and skatings in winter, the rides on the loads of new-mown hay, from the meadows to the great brown barn, the hunt for squirrels, the glorious times in the play-ground, and all the rolling fun and sport that had been his delight ever since he could remember?

And then he felt a strange strain and ache about his heart. What did it all mean? He straightened himself up, the blood glowing under the reddish tan of his cheeks.

At that moment, Tom Breck caught sight of a tall, lank, grizzly-headed and bearded man, with a scorched straw hat, and trousers of faded blue, slowly driving an ox-team down the river road.

The farmer looked at the boy, then bowed to him pleasantly, and passed out of sight with the slow oxen and the wagon; but that sight had touched the key-note of another memory in the soul of Tom Breck.

Six months ago, he, with a half-a-dozen other fellows, had robbed that man's watermelon field, and stripped the vines of all its ripened fruit. The plan was concocted on a holiday afternoon and executed that very evening. It happened to be a favorable one for the undertaking, a moon with a lace of gray clouds over it, and the boys were just ripe for a frolic, as they called it, after a half day of rough sport. Nobody thought it was "mean," "stealing," at the time. If such a suspicion had flashed across Tom's mind, he had put it away with some of the maxims of the school-boy morality.

Numbers had seemed to justify a deed from which alone his conscience and his sense of honor would have shrunk dismayed, and Tom had gone with the rest.

The vines were rifled, the melons eaten or destroyed, and the boys had their fun.

Of course the farmer was wrathful enough when he discovered the theft next day, and threatened to prosecute the perpetrators; but these had never transpired, so they had all gone "scot free."

Tom had forgotten the whole thing, but now the deed came out of some unlocked door and stood before him for just what it was—mean, dishonest, *stealing!*

He winced a little under that last word, he tried to varnish the deed over with the current ideas of his class—to bolster it up with such words as "fun," and "good time" and "jolly trick," but through all the varnish the real features showed themselves for just what they were, and the false words could not sustain the bad deed before the boy's better instincts.

Tom Breck wished he had taken no part in the watermelon stealing—wished he had had the moral courage to tell the boys just what he thought of the whole thing, even if they had laughed at him—wished he could go away now to the new school, and the new scenes without that memory rankling in his thoughts; call it what you would, it was just stealing, and nothing better.

But what could he do? dragging his line unconsciously along the river, while something within whispered with compelling authority—"Just you make a clean breast of it, Tom Breck. Be a man. Go and acknowledge your share in the theft. Tell the farmer you will pay for your part of the stolen melons. Of course you won't betray the other boys, but free your own conscience of this mean deed which clings to and soils it."

But you see Tom didn't like to do this thing. The farmer might not take this confession very kindly, and then the boys would [illegible] it, and sneer over his "old woman's conscience." And the [illegible] a watermelon patch such a grave, solemn offence, after all?

"It was 'stealing,'" said the voice of authority inside. Calling it "fun," "sport," and all those fine words, could not change the fact. There it stood, a mean, cowardly thing, and the numbers that were in it didn't excuse the work. The only brave thing was to go courageously and face the truth, and not run away from it like a coward, when he was already a thief.

The words stung. Tom stood still, slowly winding up his line, the round face full of an unusual gravity.

At last he looked up. The sun of the summer day smiled in the west, the shadows of the trees lay long and thick on the grass.

"I'll do it!" said Tom Breck, at last, a sudden flash of resolve all over his face, and he set off down the river road, where a mile beyond lived the farmer whom he had robbed.

The boy met the old man at his great barn gate which his team had just entered.

Eager and breathless, Tom panted out: "You remember, Mr. Wirt, that your watermelon vines were robbed last fall?"

"Yes, sir," said the farmer cracking his whip. "A precious set of rascals got ahead of me that time. Never scented out a soul yet."

"Here's one of 'em," with another glow under his tan. "It was a mean, sneaking, thing, though I didn't see it in that light at the time. You see we boys got into a frolic and were ready to go any lengths with one helping on the other. But I'm ashamed of the whole thing now, and I've come to say so to you, Mr. Wirt, and pay you for the share I had in it."

Farmer Wirt stood still, surveying the boy from under the deep rim of his straw hat. "Well, I'm beat, now!" he said, at last. I never thought of layin' it on you, Tom. You've shown you had some good timber in you, though. Give me the names of the others who had a hand in the scrape, and we'll let bygones be bygones betwixt us."

"Twouldn't be fair to tell on the others, Mr. Wirt. You can see that. Here's a dollar, though, to pay for my part of the mischief," fumbling in his pocket, and bringing out the note at last, and slipping it into the old man's hand, who, to tell the truth, felt a little reluctance at taking it; but he loved money, and he reflected that it was fairly his due.

Of course it costs something to be honest in this world, and the earlier Tom Breck learned and lived that the better.

So the boy went his way with a lighter heart. The blue of the sky seemed fairer—the song of the river gladder than before.

He could go away to-morrow with clean heart and hands. The deed which he had done—the triumphs he had achieved—would be a great shaping force in his youth.

Boys and girls, reading this, be of good courage. Hate and scorn whatsoever is mean and sly. Don't think that numbers can ever give dignity to a bad act, or even make it anything but what it is, false and wicked. Be true to yourselves, and looking the right in the face, say bravely, with Tom Breck—"I'll do it."

Peculiarities of Quakers.

EXCOMMUNICATION.

I hear, not from the best authority, I confess, that when the Friends excommunicate a member, they take him to a little side door and gently put him out of the church, and that this is the origin of the phrase "turning out of the church."

CHANTING.

Every part of public worship is done in a chanting tone. They never sing psalms or hymns. Their service consists of voluntary speaking or praying, just as any are moved to take the lead. But whether praying or speaking, all adopt the singing tone. They never announce the chapter or verse of their texts. They have no ordination. When it is discovered that a certain Friend speaks often and well, the monthly meeting makes an entry of the fact and the party's name, and this at last gets to the books of the quarterly meeting, and this speaker is, by mutual consent, a minister. They get no salaries. They administer no sacraments.

FEMALE PREACHERS.

Some of their best preachers are women. They say Paul's injunction against women speaking does not refer to preaching, but to other sorts of address; that they were prophetesses of old, and they claim to get abundant authority from the Bible.

BENEVOLENT LABORS.

These Friends are warm advocates of Bible circulation, Sabbath schools and week-day schools. During their yearly meeting they have a special time set apart for the consideration of these various schemes. Of late there has been a sort of Normal School in operation that might be imitated by others with profit. The teachers from different parts of the State, connected with the Society of Friends, meet to spend some two-thirds of their summer vacation reviewing and cross-questioning one another. A member of the Convention is selected to preside. He or any one else propounds all sorts of hard questions in Geography and Arithmetic. The result is, that they all go back to their schools wiser than when they came.

WISE PROVERBS.

The Friends make a dead set at certain evils, and they have sometimes beautiful mottoes on their side.

Of neutrality, they say: "A wise neuter joins with neither."

"Interest," they say, "has the security, not the virtue, of a principal."

"Passion is a sort of fever of the mind; weaker than it finds us."

"The truest end of life is to know that life never ends."

"Form is good, but not formality."

"*Bene qui latuit, bene vixit*—he lives well who leads a private life."

"Love of gold is a servant promoted to be a master."

"They have a right to censure, who have a heart to help."

The reason they give for opposing the free use of liquor is, they say, because "in the end it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." (Holy Writ.)

AN OLD LADY'S MISTAKE.—An old lady in Corydon, Indiana, has failing eyes, and consequently an overgrown Sunday hymn book, something less than Webster's unabridged pictorial. On her way to church recently, she stopped in a moment to see a friend, and placed her hymn book on the centre table while she aired her gaiters at the grate. When the church bell rang, she started rather suddenly, and instead of her Watts' illustrated hymn book, picked up an elegant little music box. The exchange worked to a charm, and all went merry as "a marriage bell." The minister opened his hymn book to read his title clear to "mansions in the skies," and the the old lady opened her music box, which happened to go off in the devotional strain of "Pop goes the weasel!" The old lady popped up in her seat, tried to choke the thing down and couldn't, but left the house without waiting to see whether Miss Brown wore her colored gingham dress or spotted poplin.

PITHY SAYINGS.—It has been well said by Professor Miller, of Edinburgh, that "alcohol cures nothing; it covers up a great deal." Dr. Guthrie, in the same strain, says: "If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whisky; if you want to kill a living man, put the whisky into him." Wine is a capital medicine when taken in the "original package." If you must take wine for a medicine, take it in the original shape. Wine in grapes, "wine in pills," will never hurt anybody. George III., writing to his favorite Minister, Lord North, says: "I am sorry to find your cold is increased, and I strongly recommend abstinence and water as the ablest and safest physicians."

An easy method of computing interest at six per cent.—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separate the right hand figures, and divide by six; the result is the true interest in cents of such sum for such number of day at six per cent.

A Providence boy killed his companion the other day, because he refused to "knuckle down" in playing marbles.

Thirteen thousand eight hundred vehicles pass the Astor House every thirteen hours.

One of the Aztec children, formerly on exhibition in New York died recently in South Carolina.

Mr. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, is about to erect a home for workingmen, at the cost of $1,000,000.

The Use of Gold in Trade.

The transactions which a bank performs by means of gold and notes are not worth speaking of. The gold and notes which it finds in the till at night are only the balance of the transactions of the day; they give no measure of what the bank has paid out or received in, whether it was much or little. They are the difference, the balance only. It is just the same with foreign trade. An enormous fuss is made about the exchanges, as if foreign commerce was carried on by the outflow or influx of gold. We meet with the same fact over again as with a bank.—The gold which passes between two countries (unless one be a producer of gold, and has gold for the staple of its trade) is but the balance of the transactions accomplished. Foreign trade is carried on by paper, by bills. England sends iron to Calcutta, and the value of the iron is set down in instruments of debt called bills. India replies with an export of indigo, which also gets itself expressed in like certificates or bills; and the balance is struck. If the bills give the same figures on both sides, the affair is closed; if there is a preponderance on one side, a commodity must pass to effect equilibrium, and that commodity is gold. What can it signify on which side the gold must be given or received? The only matter of moment is, whether India has bought too much iron, or England received too little indigo. The gold—the interposed commodity, the commodity which is not sought for its own sake, but solely because something possessed of value must pass to make the payments and receipts equal on both sides—is quite insignificant. No private person collects sovereigns for their own sake as a picture, or a horse, or a book; he gathers them only to part with them in making purchases, or paying debts, or buying investments. They are means, not an end—tools, strictly and accurately. In the same way foreign trade has not gold for its object (for then Australia and California would have no foreign trade, and must starve or go naked,) but solely the exchange of the productions of different countries and climates. A merchant who sends out a cargo of iron to Calcutta would not bring back sovereigns if he could help it. He orders a return cargo of sugar or indigo, or cotton; and if this is so, how is it that the city articles exult over the arrival of gold, and thereby condemn the merchant for importing the inferior wealth into this country? The man who buys, whether here or abroad, prefers the thing he purchases to his money; what else did he get his money for but to buy with it?—*English Paper.*

Eye Sight.

Milton's blindness was the result of over work and dyspepsia. One of the most eminent American divines has for some time been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dollars in vain, and lost years of time in consequence of getting up several hours before day, and studying before artificial light. Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight in reading small print and doing fine sewing.

In view of these things it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eye:

Avoid sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never begin to read, or write, or sew, for several minutes after coming from darkness to a bright light.

Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or a cloudy day.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.

It is better to have the light fall from above obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that on first waking the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesight so scan that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight.

The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and take a walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be of a bluish tinge, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment stop using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them, but apply the saliva with the finger; it is the speediest dilutent in the world. Then wash the eye and face in warm water.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

WAR.—Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in attire of which kings and Queens would be proud. I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the the gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on another around the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven.

Rufus Stevens.

The Southern *Opinion*, edited by the notorious E. A. Pollard, publishes what it is pleased to denominate a "black list," *i. e.* the names of all persons who voted the Republican ticket at the late election in Virginia.

The Rulers of Mexico.

To give an idea of the number and variety of dynasties which have followed one another in rapid succession during the tumultuous epoch of the past forty-five years in Mexico, we append the following list of rulers in that country since the time of its independence in the year 1821:

1821. Iturbide, general-in-chief.
1822. Iturbide, emperor.
1823. Generals Bravo, Guerrero and Negrete, dictators.
1824. General Victoria, president.
1827. General Pedrara, president.
1829. Guerrero, dictator.
1830. Bustamente, president.
1832. Pedraza, president.
1835. Santa Anna, president.
1837. Bustamente, president.
1840. General Farious, president.
1841. Bustamente, president.
1842. Santa Anna, president.
1843. Retirement of Santa Anna; successor not known.
1844. Santa Anna, dictator.
1845. General Cayalyo, president.
1847. Jose Justo Caro, president.
1847. Paredes, president.
1848. Santa Anna, president.
1849. Herrera, president.
1850. Arista, president.
1852. Juan Celiallos, president.
1853. Manuel Lembardini, president.
1854. Santa Anna, presideut, April 20.
1854. Santa Anna, dictator, Dec. 20.
1855. Alvarez, dictator.
1856. Comonfort, president.
1858. Miramon, vice president.
1859. Zuolga, president.
1860. Miramon, president.
1861. Jaurez, president.
1864. Maximilian, emperor, and Juarez, president.
1867. Maximilian fallen, and Juarez president.

Co-Operative Industry.

This labor plan, which has worked astonishing results in Germany and in England, is fast coming into favor in the United States. The system seems adapted to every branch of industry—agricultural, mechanical and commercial. It was first started in England in 1843, by a dozen poor weavers at Rockdale, on a capital of less than five pounds sterling. In 1863, their yearly profits amounted to over $500,000. "The Rockdale Society of Equitable Pioneers," who commenced operations in so humble a way, subsequently expanded its plans, embracing manufactories and other industrial pursuits, until their organization controls a capital of several millions. Now there are one thousand co-operative associations in England, having nearly a million of members. In Germany about four hundred thousand are associated in co-operative labor, owning private property amounting to about four millions of dollars, and doing an annual business of $60,000,000.

Extended operations in any branch of industry are conducted in two ways:—First, by competion, created by capital, which tends constantly to obtain from those it employs, the greatest amount of labor for the least possible compensation, until, as in some European countries, the most unremitting toil is absolutely necessary to sustain life. Competition tends that way always—it makes the rich richer; the poor poorer. Co-operation is its negation. It reverses the labor system—is itself a creator of capital; and, furthermore, those who conduct it, share all the profits of their skill and industry. They have ample leisure for mental improvement—enlarge their comforts and social enjoyments, and are every way happier.

The case of the Rockdale weavers is only an illustration of what may be done elsewhere, and indeed, is being worked out in New York. There men are combining their labor and such capital as they may have in hand, with what they may be able to save by their earnings, with results which promise to surpass any similar organizations in the Old World. In the West, as in Chicago, capitalists themselves are knocking at the doors of these organizations, offering to advance to labor for a share in the gross productive results, and guaranteeing the while a stated sum for wages, out of which to secure a support.

A Pioneer Association upon the co-operative plan is now being organized in Florida. Judge L. D. Stickney, of Jacksonville, in that State, has secured a fine body of land on the Atlantic coast, of sufficient extent to accommodate twenty-five families with all the land they can cultivate. The location is healthy at all seasons of the year; the climate equable—the mean temperature of the summers being about 81 deg. Fah., and of the year 72 deg. Here the co-operation propose to cultivate Sugar Cane, Indigo, and other tropical plants, as well as Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Guavas, Pine Apples, &c. The land will be shared by those who join the association, at its original cost, so that all may embark in the enterprise on equal footing. Enough will be united to secure the benefit of good schools, and, generally, it is the purpose of the originator to make the social advantages equal to those enjoyed in other places.—*Southern Cultivator.*

THE COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.—COLUMBIA, Nov. 16.—The Columbia and Augusta Railroad bridge over the Congaree river was crossed by trains for the first time last week. The Directors of the road with many citizens crossed on the first train. It is a handsome structure of the Fink pattern. Entire length 1040 feet.

This road when completed will be one section of the great through line from North to South, and will shorten the distance between this city and Augusta over sixty miles. The track laying is being pushed forward.

A Nice Chapter About Nice Girls.

We clip the subjoined graceful compliment to the gentle sex, from the Washington *Chronicle*. It was a warm and tender heart that inspired the pen to which we are indebted for it:

"I cannot imagine a home more incomplete than the one where there is no little girl to stand in the void of the domestic circle which boys can never fill, and draw all hearts within the magic ring of her presence. There is something about little girls which is especially loveable; even their wild naughty ways seem utterly void of evil when they are so soon followed by the sweet penitence that overflow in such gracious showers. Your boys are great, noble fellows, generous, loving, and full of good impulses; but they are noisy and demonstrative, and dearly as you love them you are glad their places are out of doors; but Jennie, with light step, is always beside you; she brings the slippers for papa, and with pretty, dimpled fingers unfolds the paper for him to read; she puts on a thimble no bigger than a fairy's, and with some very mysterious combination of "doll rags," fills up a small rocker by mama, with a wonderful assumption of womanly dignity. And who shall tell how the little thread of speech that flows with sweet, silvery lightness from those innocent lips, twines itself around the mother's heart never to rust, not even when the dear little face is hid among the daisies, as so many mothers know.

But Jennie grows to be a woman, and there is a long and shining track from the half-latched door of childhood till the girl blooms into the mature of woman. There are the brothers, who always lower their voices and talk to their sister, and tell of the sports in which she takes almost as much interest as they do, while in turn she instructs them in all the little minor details of home life, of which they would grow up ignorant if not for her. And what a shield she is upon dawning manhood wherein so many temptations lie! Always her sweet presence to guard and inspire them, a check upon profanity, a living sermon on immortality. How fragrant the cup of tea she hands them at the evening meal; how cheering her voice as she relates the little incidents of the day. No silly talk of impudent beaux, or love of the young men met on promenade. A girl like that has no empty space in her head for such thoughts to run riot in, and you don't find her spending the evening in the dim parlor with a questionable young man for her company. When her lover comes, he must say what he has to say in the family sitting room, with father and mother, or, if ashamed to, there is no room for him there. Jennie's young heart has not been filled by the pernicious nonsense which results in so many unhappy marriages, or hasty divorces. Dear girl, she thinks all the time of what a good home she has, what dear brothers, and on bended knees craves the blessings of heaven to rest on them; but she does not know how far, very far for time and eternity, her own pure example, how it will radiate as a blessing into other homes, where a sister's memory will the consecrated grounds of the past.

Cherish, then, the little girls, dimpled darlings, who tear their aprons, cut the table cloths, and eat the sugar, and are themselves the sugar and salt of life! Let them dress and undress their dollbabies to their heart's content, and don't tell them Tom Thumb and Red Riding Hood are fiction, but leave them alone till they find it out, which they will all too soon. Answer all the funny questions they ask, and don't make fun of their baby theology; and when you must whip them, do it so that if you should remember it, it should be with tears, for a great many little girls lose their hold suddenly before the door-room which they have just escaped is shut, and find their way back to the angels. So be gentle with the darlings, and see what a track of sunshine will follow in the wake of the little bobbing heads that daily find a great many hard problems to solve.

THE NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON PLANTING.—We announced the other day, the arrival from Mexico of Mr. Roezl, the introducer into America of the cultivation of the ramie, the new textile plant, which being perrenial, growing from the roots from year to year, producing, after being well rooted, from two to four crops of 150 pounds of clear fibre per season, and this being vastly finer and stronger than cotton or linen, sells at 60 to 65 cents per pound in specie, and having none of the vicissitudes of cotton, promises to become a chief crop in our cultivation.

He has brought with him a quantity of fresh and good root cuttings, which are for sale, as is advertized in this paper, at $90 per hundred, or one dollor each for a small quantity. It is easily and rapidly propagated. One man in Mississippi, multiplied eleven small root cuttings in four months of last summer to one hundred.—He has approaching one thousand. Three thousand will plant an acre.

The machine for cleaning the fibres of the ramie has been patented, and a number of machines will at once be put up. It is simple and easily worked, either by horse or steam power, and prepares the fibre from the stalk, in twenty four hours from the time of cutting it, leaving it in long skeins, beautifully white. The fibre is of similar texture but superior to that known to commerce as Indian or China grass, woven into grass cloth.

N. O. Picayune.

Napoleon is said to be considering a project for transforming the machine gallery at the Exposition into a permanent international workshop. Steam engines aggregating more than two thousand horse power are working there.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

THE LATEST NEWS.—In Congress, Dec. 3, the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill exempting from tax all cotton raised after the year 1867.

Hoffman is elected Mayor of New York, by a majority over both Wood and Darling.

Result of South Carolina election still in doubt.

The Election Returns.

STOKES COUNTY.—Riley F. Petree, Rep., 527; Rev. R. W. Hill, Cop., 112. For Convention 548, against 96. Stokes is all right. The Republican vote would have been larger but for the order consolidating some of the precincts.

We find the following in the Winston *Sentinel*.

YADKIN COUNTY.—The following is the vote of Yadkin: For Convention, 805; against Convention, 230.

For Delegates—Bradley, 482; Bartlett, 308; Gilmer, 245; Forkner, 511; Marshall, 265; Jones, 154; Benham, 204; Benbow, 659; Callaway, 91; Marler, 522.

SURRY COUNTY.—For Convention, 853; against Convention, 194.

Delegates.—Bradley, 567; Bartlett, 124; Gilmer, 253; Forkner, 562; Marshall, 369; Jones, 456; Benham, 27; Benbow, 544; Calaway, 5; Marler, 232.

We copy a list of delegates to the State Convention from the *Standard*.

TAXATION.—The New York *Times* says:

"The time for a vigorous effort toward the paying off of the debt will not arrive until the country has recovered from the exhaustion and embarrassment consequent upon the war. We may then calculate upon a surplus adequate to all reasonable wants. Meanwhile the object to be attained is the relief of trade and industry. Let the idea of reducing the debt be for a season discarded. Let all taxation imposed with a view to that proceeding be repealed. And let no more taxes be levied than are necessary to cover the interest of the debt and the current requirements of the Government after these have been pared down by measures of rigid economy."

The adoption of some plan to reduce taxation, for the present, would be a great relief, not only to the Southern people, but to the whole country. We know a number of well-disposed persons who are unable to pay their taxes without subjecting themselves to great inconvenience; and we fear many will not be able to pay their taxes at all, without sacrificing property at ruinous rates, if relief is not afforded shortly, in some way.

We hope and trust that the subject of taxation and its blighting effect will be properly represented to Congress, and then, we have no doubt, relief will be afforded, if possible.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—All the unreconstructed States, except Texas, have now voted on the Convention question. All have decided in favor of restoration, save South Carolina, in which State the result is not yet known, but it is feared a majority of the registered vote has not been polled.

The Washington *Republic* says: "South Carolina enjoys the unenviable distinction of inaugurating the rebellion, and the equally unenviable reputation of a determination to continue it. Events will not await the pleasure of the perverse leaders in this State. They will move on and leave her to bring up the rear."

Synopsis of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President's message congratulates the country upon the fact that the people have demonstrated their ability and willingness to take care of the government, and not to suffer demagogues and bad men to usurp or destroy it. The President refers to the late elections as confirming his confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the masses of the American people, and expresses the firm conviction that the country is safe. On the question of the finances he approves of the policy of Secretary McCulloch, which is to continue a gradual contraction of the currency, and a final absorption of all legal tenders, to be followed by a resumption of specie payment—but without naming any time within which it shall take place. On reconstruction, the message defends the President's policy of restoration; and reference is made to the practical working of the acts of Congress as exhibited in the state government of Tennessee as well as in the State Conventions of Alabama and Louisiana. The message makes no reference whatever to impeachment. The question of our claims against England is argued at some length, and a firm tone is indicated in the matter. Our foreign relations in all other respects are announced to be in a most healthy and peaceful condition.—*Exchange*

DEATH OF WM. FLYNT.—We are pained to announce the death of this well-known and highly respected citizen. He died at his residence in this county on Friday morning last, aged 52 years. He filled the responsible office of Sheriff of this county satisfactorily for a number of years, and enjoyed the confidence of the public to an extent attained by few public officers.

In social life, Mr. Flynt was a devoted friend, kind neighbor, and charitable to all, and a large circle of relatives and friends mourn their loss.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

New Advertisements.

JOB WORTH, C. M. E.—Flat Shoal Iron Works, in Surry county, with Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Forge, and 1,400 acres of Land for sale, on the 28th December, inst.

A. C. VOGLER, Salem—A new lot of Chairs, of various kinds, for sale. Cabinet Furniture made to order.

P. F. DUFFEE.—Bankrupt Assignee.

L. V. BLUM.—New stock of Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

PATTERSON & Co.—Agent for Wilson & Co's splendid Ready-made Clothing.

Heavy Pork.

During the week there were some fine hogs slaughtered in this place, by Messrs. Fries, Zevely, Vogler, Siewers and Hege, the weight of which is as follows:

H. W. Fries, 8 hogs, heaviest weighing 591, 498, 461½, 416½, 205, 291; aggregate weight of the eight, 2,748½.

E. A. Vogler, 6 hogs, weighing 317, 300, 300, 273, 243, 262; aggregate, 1,695.

Dr. Zevely, 5 hogs, weighing 334, 324, 310, 310, 288; aggregate, 1,566.

Jno. D. Siewers, 1 hog, weighing 340.

George Hege, two hogs, weighing 332, 319; aggregate, 651.

THE WEATHER.—After an unusual mild and favorable autumn, the weather suddenly turned cooler on Saturday night last, and Sunday and Monday were very cold days. The weather has since moderated, but continues cool.

☞ Thanksgiving Day, Thursday of last week, was observed in this place, as usual, by divine worship, in the morning. Business houses were closed during a portion of the day.

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.—The examination of the pupils of this Institution, of which Prof. GORRELL is Principal, took place on Wednesday of last week. The *Sentinel* speaks in favorable terms of the proficiency attained by the scholars. Mr. Gorrell is an accomplished gentleman and scholar, and a successful teacher.

The closing exercises of the session took place in the court-house on the following Thursday evening.

The next session will commence on the second Monday in January next.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. BROWN, generally known as "GRANNY BROWN," died, in this place, last week, aged 106 years. The deceased retained her physical and mental faculties to a wonderfull degree, until a short time before her death.

COURT WEEK.—County Court was in session this week. The business was unimportant.

A CURIOSITY.—A pair of snow white young rats, captured in this neighborhood, are caged at Zevely's Drug Store, where the curious can examine them. They are about half grown.

☞ The Virginia Reconstruction Convention met in Richmond on Tuesday.

☞ The Conference of the M. E. Church, South, was still in session at Wilmington, at latest accounts.

☞ The Conservative State Convention, appointed to be held in Raleigh on the 11th inst., has been postponed to some future time, of which due notice will be given.

☞ The resignations of Judges Fowle and Little have been tendered to the Governor and accepted.

☞ A car containing 30 bales of cotton was burnt on the Charleston and South Carolina Railroad, week before last, about 7 miles from Charlotte.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh on the 27th inst.

☞ Four gold mines are worked in Mecklenburg county, on an extensive scale, and large quantities of dust are being produced.

The internal revenue inspectors seized $1,700,000 of property in New York in two weeks.

RUFUS LUDEWICK was convicted, at the recent session of Rowan Court, of the murder of his wife. An appeal was prayed and granted.

The editor of the Lincoln *Courier* was presented with strawberries; on Saturday last, just plucked from an exposed bed near that town.

The Lincolnton *Courier* is to be disposed of by lottery on the 16th of December.—Three hundred chances at five dollars a chance.

BE CAREFUL.—Recently, in Washington City, a lady was in the act of moving a lighted coal oil lamp, when it slipped out of her hands, and falling upon the floor broke into fragments; the oil was ignited, spread into a flame and communicated to the ladies' dress, and before sufficient assistance was at hand she was so badly burnt that she died in a few minutes.

☞ The cholera is said to have made its appearance in New Orleans, the deaths from that disease numbering thirteen a day.

☞ 12,000 freedmen are educating themselves in the evening schools in Florida.

List of Members Elect to the ... tutional Convention ... North Carolina.

Wake County.—B. S. D. Williams, S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, James H. Harris, Republicans.

New Hanover.—Gen. J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, A. H. Galloway, Republicans.

Craven.—Hon. David Henton, W. H. S. Sweet, C. D. Pierson, Republicans.

Cumberland.—Maj. W. A. Mann, Rev. J. W. Hood, Republicans.

Alamance.—Henry M. Ray, Republican.

Mecklenburg.—Edward Fullings, Silas M. Stillwell, Republicans.

Johnston.—Dr. James M. Hay, Nathan Gulley, Republicans.

Granville.—John W. Ragland, J. J. Moore, C. Mayo, Republicans.

Franklin.—Jas. T. Harris, John H. Williamson, Republicans.

Warren.—John Read, John A. Hyman, Republicans.

Davidson.—Isaac Kinney, Spence Mullican, Republicans.

Burke and McDowell.—John S. Parks, W. A. B. Murphy, Republicans

Rutherford and Polk.—Rev. W. E. Logan, Jesse Rhodes, Republicans.

Lenoir.—Richard W. King, Republican.

Carteret.—Abraham Congleton, Republican.

Jones.—David D. Colgrove, Republican.

Perquimans.—Dr. William Nicholson, Republican.

Pasquotank and Camden.—C. C. Pool, Matchet Taylor, Republicans.

Wayne.—Maj. H. L. Grant, Jesse Hollowell, Republicans.

Harnett.—J. M. Turner, Republican.

Stanly.—L. C. Morton, Republican.

Montgomery.—Dr. Geo. A. Graham, Republican.

Cabarrus.—W. T. Blume, Republican.

Forsyth.—E. B. Teague, Republican.

Guilford.—Rev. G. W. Welker, A. W. Tourgee, Republicans.

Chowan.—John R. French, Republican.

Gates.—Timothy H. Lassiter, Republican.

Pitt.—Gen. Byron Laflin, D. J. Rich, Republicans.

Brunswick.—E. Legg, Republican.

Northampton.—Henry T. Grant, Rostwell C. Parker, Republicans.

Duplin.—John W. Peterson, Samuel Highsmith, Republicans.

Robeson.—O. S. Hayes, Joshua L. Nance, Republicans.

Bladen.—A. W. Fisher, F. F. French, Republicans.

Edgecombe.—Henry A. Dowd, J. H. Baker, Henry C. Cherry, Republicans.

Anson.—Henry E. Chilsten, Geo. Tucker, Republicans.

Beaufort.—Samuel Stilley, W. B. Rodman, Republicans.

Orange.—John W. Graham, Dr. Holt, Conservatives.

Person.—Dr. Wm. Merrit, Conservative.

Catawba.—Dr. J. R. Ellis, Conservative.

Rockingham.—Henry Barnes, John H. French, Republicans.

Wilkes, Iredell, Alexander, Caldwell.—J. Q. A. Bryan, Calvin J. Cowles, C. C. Jones, Wesley George, Jerry Smith, Republicans.

Rowan and Davie.—Dr. Milton Hobbs, Allen Rose, Republicans, J. S. McCubbins, Conservative.

Gaston.—M. J. Aydlott, Republican.

Caswell.—Wilson Carey, Republican.

Phinip Hodnett, Independent.

Lincoln.—Joseph H. King, Republican.

Halifax.—J. H. Renfrow, W. T. J. Hays, Henry Eppes, Republicans.

Hertford.—J. B. Hare, Conservative.

Randolph.—R. F. Trodgen, T. L. L. Cox, Republicans.

Columbus.—Linnon, Conservative.

Chatham.—John A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter, Republicans.

Nash.—Jacob Ing, Republican.

Wilson.—Wiley Daniel, Republican.

Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania.—G. W. Gahagan, Thos J. Candler, James H. Duckworth, Republicans.

Mitchell and Yancey, Julius Garland, Republican.

Haywood and Jackson.—W. B. G. Garrett, Republican.

Macon, Clay and Cherokee.—G. W. Dickey, Mark May, Republicans.

Moore.—Sween S. McDonald, Republican.

Cleaveland.—Plato Durham, Conservative.

Sampson.—Joseph D. Pearsall, Alexander Williams, Conservative.

Stokes.—Riley F. Petree, Republican.

Union.—William Newsom, Republican.

Washington and Tyrell.—Edmund W. Jones, Republican.

Martin.—S. W. Watts, Republican.

Greene.—John M. Patrick, Republican.

Onslow.—Jasper Etheridge, Republican.

Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Surry and Yadkin.—Dr. E. Benbow, John M. Marshall, Samuel Forkner, Republicans, G. W. Bradley, Independent.

Bertie.—Messrs. Long and Robins, Republicans.

Richmond.—R. T. Long, Republican.

Hyde.—Dr. A. J. Glover, Republican.

The above list is complete, as follows: One hundred and seven Republicans and thirteen Conservatives or Independents. Of these one hundred and seven are whites, and thirteen colored. There are just as many colored men in the body as there are Conservatives.—*Standard*.

Tobacco.---Important Decision.

Dr. J. L. Johnson, Ass't Assessor 8th Division, handed us the following decision for publication, for the benefit of all concerned.

U. S. Internal Revenue,

Assessor's Office, 5th District, North Carolina,
Greensboro', Nov. 23rd, 1867.

Sir:—I am in receipt of a letter from the Commissioner, relative to Tobacco prepared by lapping it in a leaf and pressing it so that it can be used for chewing or smoking, though not stemmed, butted or sweetened. The Commissioner says: Such tobacco, and all tobacco however prepared, which is reduced to a condition to be consumed, either as smoking or chewing tobacco, must be assessed for a tax.—You will at your earliest convenience ascertain the quantity of this "tie tobacco" that has passed into the hands of purchasers, so you can trace it and know when the supply is exhausted, as there will be no tax assessed on such tobacco which passed into the hands of purchasers, with the understanding that it would not be taxed.

You will also inform the parties interested of this decision. Respectfully,

JESSE WHEELER, Assessor.

J. L. JOHNSON, Esq., Ass't Ass'r 8th Div.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Senate—Mr. McCulloch presented documents and memorials from the Alabama Legislature in regard to the repeal of the cotton tax. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill continuing in service General's Howard and Sickles was referred to the Military Committee.

Motley's diplomatic correspondence was called for.

The bill changing the name of Samuel Chase Barney, who claims, though a grandson of Commodore Barney, that his father and uncle had disgraced the name. Passed.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House.—Gen. Grant was called on for the correspondence between himself and others, regarding the removal of Stanton, Sheridan, and general matters of reconstruction.

The Military Committee was directed to enquire into the expediency of paying the army weekly, instead of every two months.

The Committee on Freedmen's affairs were directed to enquire and report reasons, if any, for continuing the Freedmen's Bureau.

Detective Baker was arrested by order of the Judiciary Committee and discharged on payment of costs.

The memorial from the Alabama Convention regarding the cotton tax, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of taxing U. S. bonds and National banks for the liquidation of the State debts.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27th.—Noon.—The prospects for an immediate repeal of the cotton tax are not so promising. The true friends of the measure are fearful of the spontaneous opposition to the movements, originating on this side of the House in holding off; and so far every bill introduced looking to the repeal, has a rider, which will kill it, or provoke weeks of discussion. Favorable action before Christmas, is highly improbable.

Senate.—A resolution was adopted calling for papers in Gen. Fitz John Porter's case. Adjourned to Friday.

House.—A resolution adopted that when the House adjourn it be to Saturday, and that no business be transacted Saturday.

The communication regarding the expenses of the Revenue Cutter system, referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Stokes of Tennessee, made a personal explanation. He denied giving aid or comfort to the rebellion in any way. He contended that Tennessee had disfranchised no one, and that the State had organized anew and declared who should vote. He compared his own loyalty with Senator Patterson's. Eldridge defended Patterson and said that it was said of Stokes, that his offence had been pardoned. The test oath said nothing on the subject of condemnation, and Eldridge, who favored a modification of the oath, did not see how Stokes could take it in the face of the Stokes-Duncan letter.

House went to Committee and adjourned to Saturday.

The President is sending no nominations to the Senate.

The Senate shows no disposition to act on some twenty nominations before them from last session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There is nothing settled regarding transmission of message; it is not finished yet.

Resolutions passed Tennessee Legislature instructing Congressional delegation to sustain impeachment and confiscation.

Grant has issued the following order:

All volunteer officers now retained in service will be mustered out, to take effect January 1st, 1868, except the Commissioner and the Disbursing Officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned lands.

By command of Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Thanksgiving generally observed Northward.

A warrant has been issued for detective Baker—charge perjury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Senate.—A memorial from Delaware was presented, favoring equal suffrage.

Dunbar, editor of the New York *Globe*, having purged contempt, was discharged.

Chandler offered a resolution declaring strict neutrality in the pending quarrel between Abysinnia and England. Sumner objected, and the resolution lies over.

Morrill introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender notes with coin, and directing him to sell, each year, after paying interest on the debt, any gold in the Treasury over seventy-five millions, receiving in pay, National Bank notes and compound interest notes; and requiring all National Banks which have not equal to twenty per cent. of their capital in specie, to hold the interest on their bonds. On and after July 1st, 1869, they shall pay their notes in coin, of five and under; larger denominations in coin or legal tenders. Banks failing to comply with these provisions, forfeit their charter, the Treasurer having equal authority to organize other National Banks of equal capital, in their stead. Morrill stated that he would press the bill at an early day, saying that Congress must grapple the financial difficulties at once, and ascertain the true solution of the financial disturbances. Adjourned to Monday, at half past eleven.

Senate in Executive session of three hours, confirmed Horace Greeley Minister to Austria; General Capron, Agricultural Commissioner; and A. C. Hunt, Governor of Colorado.

House.—Not in session.

The expense of the Indian Commission has been $150,000. Commissioner Taylor attributes the ending of the Indian war to this Commission, saving $1,000,000 per week.

The sentence of General Custar, suspending him from rank and pay for one year is confirmed.

A count shows thirty majority against majority report. Impression prevails that Wilson's report will be adopted. There is a strong disposition on the part of Democrats to debate the matter in order to ventilate the claimed absurdities of both Boutwell's and Wilson's reports.

The Senate rejected Stillwell of Indiana, as Minister to Venezuela.

Mrs. Cobb has made an interesting and touching statement, claiming that she has been forced before the public by detective Baker, most injuriously. She never was at the Kirkwood House, and never saw Mr. Johnson until he was President, when she was presented by Senators Wade and Chandler. She is in destitute circumstances.

Dunbar, before the Senate under arrest for contempt testified to-day. If his testimony is believed, high treasury officials are awkwardly situated.

WASHINGTON, Dec 2, P. M.—Senate.—A memorial from the Alabama Convention for the repeal of the Cotton Tax, was referred.

Resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature asking the repeal of the cotton and tobacco tax, was presented.

At twelve o'clock the commencement of the new session was announced.

The Judiciary Committee was instructed to enquire whether the House had the right to accept or reject the terms of a treaty like that acquiring Russian America. Various petitions, resolutions, &c., requesting the repeal of the cotton tax, were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

At twelve o'clock the beginning of the second session was proclaimed. One hundred and forty-six members being present.

A Committee was appointed to wait on the President, who subsequently reported that the President would communicate his message at noon to-morrow.

A half-a-dozen financial bills have been presented.

The Reconstruction Committee has had a meeting at Thad. Stevens's room. A majority holds that further legislation is necessary before reconstruction can be completed.

Gen. Ord, in his report, concludes that in a majority of the Counties of his District, there are very few men who can take the test oath, and these are not disposed to defy public opinion by accepting office unless supported by military force afterwards. The will of the colored men may be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficient to entitle them to combine for the execution of their will. All their combinations are now conducted by white men, under the protection of the military. If the military is withdrawn, the white men controlling them would withdraw with it, and some of the Southern people now exasperated at what they deem the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle towards them. So that the presence of a larger military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 26.—The Conservative Convention, at Macon, promises to be fairly attended. The press is urging on the people the necessity of thorough organization for the purpose of defeating the constitution to be submitted by the reconstruction Convention.

Meetings have been held in various parts of the State and delegates appointed. It is believed that the Convention will issue an address urging the people not to take part in the election for the ratification of the reconstruction Constitution; hoping by this means to defeat it.

Mr. Davis' Trial Postponed.

Mr. Davis was present in Richmond at the time fixed for his trial, but after consideration, and on account of the absence of the Chief Justice, the trial was postponed untill the 20th of next March. It is thought he will be tried on a new indictment.

It is stated that Mr. D. will not spend the winter in Canada.

Reconstruction in Georgia—The Official Vote.

The official vote of the State, at the late election, was declared last evening. The result corresponded with what we have heretofore announced—a complete triumph of the friends of reconstruction.

The political character of the convention elect has not been questioned. But some of the disunionists have questioned the vote. Let it be analyzed by the grumblers:

The registered list numbered 188,647, the vote cast 106,410; majority of registered that voted, 12,086. For a convention, 102,283. Against a convention, 1,127; majority for convention, 98,157. Vote for convention, 102,282; majority of votes for a convention over half the registered vote, 12,087.

The registration lists gave about ten thousand majority white voters. About thirty-six thousand of these voted for convention and in favor of reconstruction. Thus the people of Georgia have recorded their verdict. As to their future decision there can be no doubt. They will return to the Union.

South Carolina Convention Defeated--Valuable Discoveries.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—Further returns from the interior counties render it almost certain that the Convention is defeated, as the total vote polled falls short by many thousands of the requisite majority of registered voters.

Immense deposits of valuable phospates, said to be superior to Peruvian guano, and of incalculable value, have been discovered on plantations hitherto considered of but little value, stretching along the banks of the Ashley river, a few miles above this city. A company has been formed, backed by Northern capitalists, to utilize these deposits, which consist of animal remains, forming a thick substratum for many miles. The discovery excites much talk here.

☞ Col. Horace Capion has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, vice Newton, deceased.

A. T. Stewart, the great merchant has brought home from Paris, for his new marble Fifth Avenue mansion, a carpet for one of his drawing-rooms, representing a landscape scene in Vermont, in one entire piece. It cost $7,000 in greenbacks.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes—Interesting Revelations.

The Newark *Advertiser* has the following: A week ago yesterday Col. Wm. P. Wood, chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, appeared before Commissioner Whitehead and made an affidavit in which he stated that his attention had been engaged for some time in the investigation of two counterfeits—one of a $100 compound interest note, and the other a $50 legal tender. Both were finely executed, the face of the former being a spurious one obtained from a lead impression of the genuine. After a thorough investigation of the facts connected with the issue of these two notes, it appeared that they were made at Paulsboro, Gloucester county, New Jersey. The business was carried on and managed by one William Spencer, alias William E. Rockaway. The discovery was made some time ago. While at Paulsboro, a woman known as Hannah Seymour, or "Specs," the wife of Charles Wetherby, alias "Specs," lived with Spencer, and aided and assisted him in the counterfeiting. Full information upon these particulars has been obtained, and such as leads to the belief that these parties were the principals, and that others were employed under them, who executed the transfer work, and completed the notes after a lead impression of the genuine had been furnished them by a confederate at Washington. The day after this statement was made a warrant was issued for the arrest of Spencer and his alleged paramour. This was on Friday of last week. The same evening they were approached at St. James Hotel, New York, and brought to Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, where they were detained till the following Tuesday, when they were brought to this city to be examined before Commissioner Whitehead. Their appearance and surroundings when arrested in New York gave rise to the belief that they were about to flee the country. After the examination, which was continued through Tuesday and Wednesday, they were allowed to depart, bailed to the sum of $20,000 each to appear for a further examination. Though bailed, they are still so guarded as to effectually prevent escape. But the most interesting feature of this apprehension lies in the fact that not only Col. Wood, but other experienced detectives announce that the counterfeit seven-thirties and five-twenties which created so much excitement in the Treasury Department at the time of their discovery, and which were considered the best of the kind that had ever been put into the market, are engraved and executed by the same hands that prepared the $100 compound interest notes and the $50 legal tender notes, for the manufacturing of which Spencer was arrested. This arrest, therefore, is looked upon as being of special importance. Seven persons are implicated, all of whom have made themselves wealthy, and are now residing in affluence in various parts of the country. Spencer is said to possess a fine residence in Philadelphia. When bail was demanded, Hannah Seymour promptly produced the 40,000, and deposited the cash in the hands of the proper officers.

Florida Election.

During the election just passed, not a single disturbance in the entire State is reported, and even the Conservative papers in other sections bear witness to the orderly conduct of our newly enfranchised citizens.

Great credit is due to the officers both civil and military, from the Colonel commanding the District and the Governor of the State, down to the commanders of posts, Sheriffs of counties, and the municipal officers of towns and cities, all of whom discharged their duties promptly and faithfully, and by their admirable arrangements did much to secure good order.—*Jacksonville Union*.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 30.—The Convention passed an ordinance to organize the volunteer militia of Alabama. It authorizes one company to every thousand voters—all the officers to be appointed by the Governor, and to be of known "loyalty."

A great many officers, with heavy emoluments, are provided: One Major General, three Brigadiers, an Adjutant, Quartermaster and Inspector General, Paymaster and Surgeon General—the whole to be under the command of the Governor

The Conservatives declared that this measure places the State under a military dynasty similar to Brownlow's dynasty.

An ordinance was passed, declaring the war debt of the State, and all liabilities created, directly or indirectly, in aid of the rebellion, null and void.

An ordinance, reported by a Select Committee, was discussed till the hour for adjournment, providing for the extinguishment, between the citizens of this State, of all debts existing July 10th, 1865, on payment of installments, by note, of the original amount of the debt.

The session will continue through a part of the next week.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says:

"A large sale of the personal property of the late James H. Davis, of this county, took place last week. The Administrator had the good sense to advertise it extensively, and the result was a large collection of people from Mecklenburg, Union, Gaston and Lincoln counties in this State, and Lancaster and York Districts, S. C. No doubt double the cost of advertising and printing was made in the sale of one mule or horse.

Property sold at what was considered high prices on the day that we were present. Common mules brought from $150 to $200; good horses from $175 to $210—one fine saddle horse was purchased at $334. Dry cattle, $18 to $43 per head; pork hogs about 10 cents gross; wheat $2 50 per bushel—nine months credit, with interest from date."

Out of a European population of less than 1,700 upon the Island of St. Louis, in Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, three hundred and thirty have died this season, of yellow fever.

In Iceland the clergyman kisses the congregation all around before preaching.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The yield of corn is said to have been greater in Texas this year than ever before.

There are now in the State of New York, more than 500 cheese factories, using the milk of over 200,000 cows.

A Herkimer county, N. Y., dairymen estimates that 45 cows require 100 tons of hay to winter them through.

At the late New England Fair, a pair of steers from Brattleboro', Vt., that have weighed 8,000 lbs., were exhibited.

Georgia expects much of her peanut crop this year. Two counties alone are expected to produce 60,000 bushels.

A fat cow of Durham grade was recently slaughtered in London, which weighed, when killed, 1,950 pounds, and yielded 340 pounds of rough tallow.

The Western "buffalo grass," is creeping westward before civilization. It has disappeared entirely from Eastern Kansas and Nebraska. It follows the buffaloes.

A correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead* says, he presumes that in Van Buren county alone, $15,000 would not replace the trees that were destroyed by rabbits in that county last winter.

Four hundred bushels of potatoes to the [illegible] are said to be an average crop this [illegible] in Oxford county, Maine. A starch [illegible] in Andover has ground twenty-five [illegible]usand bushels of them into starch already, this year.

TORTOLA.—The terrible story of Tortola—it being submerged, although a good part of it rises 1,620 feet above the ocean, and a good part of it at that; and the destruction by drowning, &c., of 10,000 of its inhabitants—turns out, as we anticipated, a story almost entirely made up of exaggeration. The island shared with others of the West Indies in the destractive effects of the great storm. Some damage was done to property, and some few persons were drowned. A great fire, however, which raged during the storm, did considerable damage. The story has served to inform the present generation that there is such a place as Tortola—a fact few were aware of.

Financial Legislation.

Since the re-assembling of Congress considerable attention has been paid to the question of the national finances and the best method of grappling with the debt of the country. Several propositions, widely different in character, have been presented and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means for consideration and report. In the House yesterday Mr. Butler obtained the floor, and proceeded at length to give his views upon the matter, which were in substance as follows:

1. To stop the contraction of the currency.

2. To have the gold in the treasury sold at auction at fixed intervals, retaining only so much as may be necessary to pay off the interest on the gold-bearing bonds.

3. To repeal the discretionary laws passed during the war, which vest so much discretionary power in the Secretary of the Treasury.

4. To merge all the different varieties of bonds, &c., into one class of long bonds, bearing a low rate of interest.

The remarks of Mr. Butler were listened to with intense interest, especially by the Western members, and upon their conclusion Mr. Blaine addressed the House at some length in opposition to Mr. Butler's plan.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Race Between Horses and Indians.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A race took place at Riverside Park this afternoon between the horses Empress, McClellan and Regulator, and the two Indians Deerfoot and Steeprock, the Indians to run three miles and one-eighth before the horses trotted six miles. The race was won by the Indians, they performing their task in fifteen minutes and sixteen seconds, while the horses were sixteen minutes and nineteen and a half seconds. The race was for $1,000, and a large crowd was present to witness it.

☞ A terrible railroad collision occurred on the morning of the 21st November, near Lockland, Ohio. In the collision the kerosene reflecting head-light of the engine was broken, the contents of the lamp were emptied on the floor of the sleeping car, and ignited by the fire from the stove, which had been overturned, consuming the car. Four ladies, sisters, and one gentleman, lost their lives. Three of the ladies are supposed to have been killed by the concussion, the fourth was wedged in among the broken seats, who, with a gentlemen who attempted to rescue her, were burnt alive. Others were more or less injured.

A Yankee has purchased an island in the Ohio river and stocked it with black cats, to raise the animal for the sake of the fur.

MARRIED:

On the 28th of November, by Thomas Spach, Esq., at the residence of the same, Mr. FRANKLIN W. WOOSLEY to Miss TEMPERANCE JONES, all of Forsyth.

In Winston, on Thursday evening the 21st inst., by the Rev. James E. Mann, MR. MOSES V. FAIRCLOTH to MISS A. D. SAUNDERS.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Stokes county, on Tuesday, the 19th of November, by H. R. Carroll, Esq., Mr. R. G. GENTRY to MISS MARY E. GORDON. All of Stokes.

On the 21st ult., by Thomas Spaugh, Esq., at the residence of the same, F. W. PFAFF to MISS SARAH E. MILLER. All of Forsyth.

DIED:

At Edinburg, Indiana, on the 7th ult., JOEL ROBERT ESSEX, youngest son of Philip Essex, Esq., aged 24 years, 3 months and 23 days. His remains were brought to Hope and interred in the Moravian Cemetery.

Departed this life, near Hope, on the 9th inst., the father of the above, PHILIP ESSEX, aged 69 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Winston Lodge, No. 167 A. Y. M., held in their hall, Tuesday evening, Dec. 3d, A. L. 5867, A. D. 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Ruler of the Universe, to call from this Lodge below to the Celestial Lodge above, our most worthy and esteemed brother, WILLIAM FLYNT, who departed this life at his residence, in this county, on the 29th ult.; be it therefore

Resolved, That while it becomes us meekly to bow to this sad dispensation of divine Providence, we can but mourn the loss of him, who as a member of society, was ever kind, social and generous; and as a Mason, was ever faithful in the discharge of his duty.

Resolved, That we tender our profoundest sympathy to the heartbroken wife, orphan children, and mourning relatives and friends of the deceased; and in this their sad bereavement, we refer them for consolation to that most Benevolent Spirit, "that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and before whose allseeing eye, not even the sparrow falls to the ground without notice.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, in token of their love and esteem for their deceased brother, wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased brother, and to the *Western Sentinel* and *People's Press* for publication, with the request that the same be copied in the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
A. MEINUNG,
WILL. BARROW. } Com.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Dec. 6, 1867.

Bacon, 18 cts. cash, 20 cents trade, scarce.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $1 50 by the bale of fifty bunches; $1 50 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 13 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 16 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 10 @ 12½ cents.
CORN, old, 90 cts. cash @ $1 00 trade.—New Corn 75.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 12½ cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents. "
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 8 @ 15 cts.
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 6 to 6½
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 9 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 cents per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½ a 18½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½ "
Rags, 3 to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 85 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 50 to $1 75.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 36lbs Winter Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

Sale of Valuable
Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Surry County, N. C., I will, on the 28th of December next, on the premises, 8 miles south of Mount Airy, proceed to sell that well known and valuable property, the

"Flat Shoal Iron Works,"

embracing 1,400 acres of land, a good SAW MILL, GRIST MILL and FORGE, *and an immense Water Power.*

An opportunity for young, enterprising and energetic men, such as this, is seldom offered. A credit of 1 and 2 years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give bond and good security and title reserved until the further order of the Court.

JOB WORTH, C. M. E.
Dec. 5, 1867. 3t-

CABINET FURNITURE
AND CHAIRS.

THE subscriber has just received a new lot of all kinds of

Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Split Bottom Chairs,

AND

a lot of ***Childrens' Chairs,*** cheap for cash. All kinds ***Cabinet Furniture & Coffins*** made to order at his Furniture Establishment, on Main Street, next door to J. E. & S. T. MICKEY'S Store.

A. C. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 1857. 16-tf

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH S. THOMPSON, Bankrupt.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Joseph S. Thompson of Alamance County in said District; who was, to wit: on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged a Bankrupt upon the petition of himself, to Thomas B. Keogh, Register in Bankruptcy for said District.

Dated at Greensboro, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867. P. F. DUFFY,
Dec 6, 1867.—16-2t Assignee.

TOY BOOKS.

A GOOD assortment of the most popular Toy Books, plain and colored,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST, for sale by L. V. BLUM.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!!

WE would invite the public to call and examine our new stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

☞ *We have the largest lot of BASKETS ever brought to this market.*

☞ *Our stock of cheap Toy Books is worth examining.*

☞ *One thousand pieces of cheap WALL PAPER of various patterns.*

☞ *We have the largest stock of PAPER, of nearly all qualities, to which we would invite special attention.*

☞ *Also a large lot of SCHOOL, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DIARIES, PHYSICIANS' list, &c.*

Nov. 28, 1867. L. V. BLUM.

HEGE BROS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

—o—

We have now in Store a good stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which is larger and more complete than heretofore, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, IRON AND STEEL, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

LARGE ROPES FOR MILLS, as well as small YANKEE NOTIONS, TOYS, GLASS, YARNS and SHEETINGS.

Dried Fruit, Corn, Wheat, Flax Seed, Furs and Country Produce generally taken in exchange for Goods.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers, for the liberal trade given us and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Salem and Bethania, N. C.
HEGE BROS.
Nov. 15, 1867. 13-1 month, pd.

BLUM'S ALMANAC
FOR 1868,
Now ready in any quantity.

BESIDES the usual Astronomical calculations, this popular Almanac contains a large amount of interesting and useful matter, among which we mention,

The names and dates of the principal battles during the late Civil War.
The Taxes of Farmers.
Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Money.
Discount and Premium.
Value of Paper Dollars,
and many other things worth remembering.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem N. C. Oct. 1867. 8..tf

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

NOTICE.

On Monday the 2nd of December next, at at BRIETZ'S HOTEL, in Salem, I will sell for cash, one lot of SHOES and some HATS, seized as property confiscated for violation of Revenue Laws.

JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.
Nov. 15, 1867.

FISK'S PATENT
Metallic Burial Cases.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform the public that he keeps constantly on hand Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases for sale at the following prices, to wit:

For an adult person, - $100
Smaller sizes in proportion.

G. H. RENIGAR.
Winston, N. C., Oct. 11, 1867. 8-3m.

Zevely's Drug Store.
POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

—o—

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE--STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SOAP GREASE.

I wish to buy 3000 lbs. of damaged lard or bacon, tallow and cracklings, for making soap, for which a fair price will be paid.

Nov. 29, 15-1mo. H. W. FRIES.

HO! YE!

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, COMES THE FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF GOODS
FOR
J. L. FULKERSON.

Just purchased in New York and Philadelphia

Since the Decline in Prices

A handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Selected by himself with great care, and with a view to suit all classes.

If you want to supply yourselves with cheap and good material for the winter, by all means call at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

Where you will be waited on as cleverly as at any other place, and where Goods can be sold cheaper than any where else.

Be sure to call and we will show you our

FRESH ARRIVALS.

You shall see what nice Calicoes we have.
You will be pleased with our Delaines.
Our Opera Flannels and Cloakings; our Shawls and Nubias,
our Balmorals, Ladies' Vests, Muslins,
Drills, Ticks,
&c. &c.,
Are all calculated to attract.

You will look at our Photograph Albums—you'll buy some of these, because they are so pretty and socheap; and our

DRESS GOODS

Will charm the money out of your purses; you will go home highly gratified, and we shall be very happy to have profited by your visit.

Without enumerating items more particularly, we would only add that in the departments of

Hardware, Groceries, Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Will be found sufficient variety.

Hats for Men and Boys, and Shoes for all.

In short, we expect to furnish everything that is usually called for in this market

The undersigned, having undertaken to conduct the business for Mr. Fulkerson, respectfully solicit the continued patronage of his friends and acquaintances; and by close attention to customers, and by selling goods at short profits, hope to receive still more encouragement from the public.

We would in particular ask our friends in the country to remember that at

J. L. Fulkerson's Store

they may be sure to find something pretty and good and cheap; and that there they can trade off their Eggs and Butter, their Corn, and Rye, and Oats, and Wheat, and Fruit, and Feathers, and whatever else they may have to dispose of.

Be timely wise and give us a call.

J. A. LINEBACK,
J. T. LINEBACK.
Nov. 8, 1867.

ALL READY
FOR THE
FALL TRADE
AT THE
MAMMOTH STORE!

Tremendous Stock of NEW GOODS that have to be sold at "Short Profits."

My extensive Salesroom is again filled with a

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods

of all Grades and Descriptions.

I cannot begin to enumerate all the kinds of goods, or the extent of the stock. I am trying to have everything in my house that may be called for, so that when your neighbor asks you where you can find an article, you can answer,

"GO TO VOGLER'S LARGE STORE AND YOU WILL FIND IT."

And I shall trade in all and every kind of barter, so that if any one asks where to go with their produce to obtain the best price, the answer will also be

"GO TO VOGLER'S STORE! HE ALWAYS PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE."

All persons are invited to call, and no matter how small a purchase they may want to make, we will show them every attention, for we are *"after the Pennies as well as the Dollars."*

The Place for Country Merchants.

Having since opening my large House sold a good deal at wholesale, I have now prepared myself to sell to Country Merchants. *Buying largely I buy cheap, and shipping produce largely*, I can offer them goods at fair prices, and pay them liberal prices for their barter. A number of merchants deal thus with me, and find it mutually agreeable and profitable.

I have on hand a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Prints,	Shawls,
Alpachas,	Flannels,
Blankets,	Jeans,
Domestics,	De Laines,
Cloths & Cassimeres,	Merinos,
Balmoral Skirts,	Kerseys, &c.

A good assortment of Hats, from the cheapest Boys' and Mens' Wool Hats to the finest Fur. A large lot of Boots and Shoes, by the single pair, dozen or case.

Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Oils, Nails, Salt, &c., &c.

Cotton Yarns and Sheeting by the bale at Factory prices.

A Fine Lot of STOVES.

If you want a first rate COOK STOVE, and at a low price, look at mine; also an assortment of Nine Plate Stoves at reduced prices.

A variety of Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Reapers and Mowers, Horse Power, Wheat Threshing and Cleaning Machines, &c. No. 1 Peruvian Guano, Soluble Pacific Guano, Baugh's Raw-bone Phosphate, &c. Best Anchor Bolting Cloths of all numbers for Millers. Fresh Clover and other Seeds, &c., &c.

I expect to deal largely in heavy produce, such as

IRON, SALT, MOLASSES, YARNS, SHEETING, &c.

BARTER.

I will be in the market and pay the highest prices for all kinds of FUR-RABBIT, OPOSSUM, RACCOON MINK, CAT, FOX, and OTTER SKINS.

DRIED FRUIT.

I have more orders for Dried Fruit of all kinds than I can fill, and consequently I will pay the very highest price for all kinds of fruit—Cash or Trade. If you have any to sell, be sure you don't dispose of them before trying me.

Every Variety of GRAIN and BACON BUTTER, FLAXSEED, FLOUR, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, LUMBER, EGGS, &c., &c.

☞ Country Merchants needing Goods, can buy at advantageous prices, save a lot of travelling expenses, and pay produce at fair exchange.

☞ There's a great rush of folks to the MAMMOTH STORE, but there's room for more. Goods are selling fast, but plenty more on hand, and constantly arriving.

Very thankful for the unprecedented trade given me thus far, I ask a continuance of liberal patronage, promising to do well for my customers, and do all I can for the advancement and welfare of our section of country.

E. A. VOGLER.
SALEM, N. C.
Oct. 2[illegible], 1867.

NEW GOODS!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
INFORMATION.

ORDERS promptly attended to and **GOODS** selected with especial care.

OUR TERMS are strictly **CASH** OR **BARTER**

AN ENTIRELY NEW

Well Selected and Magnificent

STOCK OF GOODS

At F. Fries' Old & Well-known Stand.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

PATTERSON & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS,
CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
CROCKERYWARE,
Leather, Iron, Salt,
STOVES, &c.
ALSO
FRIES'
Celebrated Woolen Goods and Yarns,

AND AGENTS

For sale of Cedar Falls Sheeting.

and WILSON & Co's splendid
Ready Made Clothing.

Beg leave to inform the public that they have just opened a large and attractive Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Bought exclusively for Cash by one of the oldest and best merchants in North Carolina. We expect to sell these Goods at as low figures as any other Mercantile Establishment can afford similar wares to their customers; in fact, we do not intend to be undersold; and as all our Goods have been purchased entirely for **CASH**, and will hereafter be purchased in the same way, we think we can offer greater bargains to our customers than other merchants who buy the whole or even a part of their Stock on credit.

Having selected honest, attentive and polite Clerks, we hope to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to call upon us. Although engaged in a new business, yet both of us are well known to the citizens of this and adjoining Counties, and we flatter ourselves that our dealings with the public heretofore, entitle us to its confidence, and we shall endeavor by strict attention to business, fair and liberal dealing to merit a continuance of that confidence, and to win that encouragement and good will which has been so cheerfully extended us in other pursuits.

☞ ***Give us a Call before purchasing elsewhere.***

OUR ONLY TERMS ARE

CASH OR BARTER.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

AT THE OLD STAND OF F. FRIES.
PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 25th, 1867.

P. S.—We have a convenient Wagon Yard attached to our Store, for the accommodation of our customers, where Horses and Vehicles can be left in perfect safety. P. & C.

☞ "Competition is the life of trade," therefore encourage the New Store. ☜

WANTED—Beeswax, Feathers, Flaxseed, Dried Fruits, &c. &c.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Bacon, Flour, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

POETRY.

MOUTH TO EAR.

Nay, speak no ill, a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And, oh, to breathe each tale we've heard
Is far beneath a noble mind.
Full oft a better seed is sown,
By choosing thus a kinder plan;
For, if but little good we know,
Let's speak of all the good we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide,
Would fain another's faults efface;
How can it pleasure human pride,
To prove humanity but base?
No, let it reach a higher mode,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill, but lenient be
To other's failings as your own;
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known.
For life is nothing but a passing day,
No lips may tell how brief the stay;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we may.

Things I Like to See.

I like to see a whole neighborhood get into a quarrel about nothing; it shows there are independent spirits in the world.

I like to hear the character of my friend slandered; it gives me a chance to defend him.

I like to hear long prayers on Sunday's; I can sleep better during the remainder of the exercise.

I like to be praised to my face; it makes me think I am no fool.

I like to hear religious denominations slander each other; it is conclusive evidence that their cause is good, and that they are taking the best possible means to advance it.

I like to see fifteen or twenty young men parade themselves in front of meeting houses on the Sabbath, and stare at the ladies as they pass; it shows they have read Chesterfield's advice to his son.

I like to see young ladies laugh and play at religious meetings; it shows they possess fine feelings, and take an interest in serious matters.

I like to be surrounded by a lot of idlers when I'm in a hurry; it learns me to be patient.

I like to have a person ask me the news, and before I have time to speak, answer himself; it shows he knows more than I do myself.

I like to see church members aroused from their slumbers to partake of the sacrament; it shows the spirit is willing, but the body is weak.

I like to see people haunt the taverns on the Sabbath, talking politics and scandal; it shows that the day is regarded.

I like to hear the bell toll half the time; it tells strangers that we have one.

I like to see people ride for pleasure, go fishing or hunting on Sunday—the better the day the better the deed.

I like to see young ladies walk out late at night; it shows that they are not at all afraid.

I like to have a man take a book or paper out of my hands without asking; it shows me he knows manners.

I like to have a man prying into my business; it shows he has an inquiring mind.

I like to see a man in company engross the whole conversation; it shows he thinks himself a very smart fellow.

I like to see young ladies assemble at a window or door to make witty remarks upon people as they pass; it shows they want to talk something they can't think of.

I like to see a young gentleman have an exalted opinion of himself; he is sure there is one that thinks well of him.

I like to see young ladies slander each other; it is a sign their characters stand fair.

I like to see one praise himself; it saves one the trouble of doing it for him.

I like to see a man take pains to discommode the public for the purpose of extorting money for some benevolent object; it shows he means to make the people generous *vi et armis*.

There are a number of pleasant things too numerous to be mentioned. At present let the above suffice.

Hints to Horse Keepers.

Never feed grain or give water to a horse when warm from exercise. Sweat is not always the sign of warmth; place the hand on the chest for a test. Water given after a meal is safer than to give it before.

Never drive fast or draw them hard immediately after giving them food and drink.

Never drive faster than a walk with heavy loads.

Do not let horses stand long in the stable at any time of year without exercising.

Feed regularly, and in quantity according to the appetite of the animal and the labor it performs.

Do not drive or work long in storms.

Do not let the horses stand in the stable cased in boots of dried mud, and coats of matted hair. Groom them.

At all times of the year make your horses comfortable when tied in the stable. They cannot help themselves there.

Learn your horses to trust and have confidence in you, rather than fear.

How to Make Horses Pull.

A team of two horses, hitched to a wagon heavily laden with wood, stalled at the hill near the Tennessee round house yesterday, and all the beating and whipping and hallooing by he driver, could not induce them to budge a peg. Just as the Jehu was about to give up the contest in despair, an old country negro came up to the horses, slipped the bridles from their heads, patted them a few times upon the neck with his hand, and then giving the word, the animals moved off with apparent ease and cheerfulness, and no farther difficulty occurred during the ascent of the hill. The old darkey stated that he had driven many Sanky horses in his days, and had never known his simple plan of inducing them to draw faithfully to fail.—*Lynchburg News.*

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
AT BLUM'S

NEW LOT OF BOOKS

PAPERS &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.

Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetic, and Keys.
Mitchell's Old and New School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Primary and Intermediate.
History of the United States, Davenport's and Quackenbos'; Robbins' Outlines.
Readers:—North Carolina and McGuffey's.
Bullion's English Grammar.
Dictionaries:—Webster's School, Counting House and Unabridged, Worcesters' School.
Comstock's Philosophy,
Botany, Geology, and Chemistry.
Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist and Moravian
HYMN BOOKS,
BIBLES AND TESTAMEMTS,
Speakers, Book of Dialogues, Song Books, Toy Books, &c., &c.
Ten Cent Novels, a large and varied lot.

BLANK BOOKS,

Copy Books, Exercise Books, Comp. Books, &c.
Memorandum and Pass Books.
—ALSO—
Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Sept. 20, 1867.

J. G. VEACH'S
MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE---Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.
Leaves High Point at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25th, 1867. 25–3m

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Pamlico District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ROBERT L. COLTRAIN, Bankrupt.

Pamlico District of North Carolina —*ss.*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 12th day of November, 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pamlico District of North Carolina, against the estate of Robert L. Coltrain, of Greensboro, in the county of Guilford, in said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, on North Elm street, Greensboro, N. C., before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
P. F. DUFFY, *Deputy U. S. Marshal as Messenger.*
Nov. 22, 1867. 14-2t

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES For the Cape Fear District of North Carolina. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of A. W. COOPER and T. D. COOPER, Bankrupts.

Cape Fear District of North Carolina —*ss*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 13th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District of No. Carolina, against the estate of A. W. Cooper and T. D. Cooper, of Clemmonsville, in the county of Davidson, in said District, who have been adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court House, in the town of Winston, in the county of Forsyth and District aforesaid, before Thomas B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal for said District,
P. F. DUFFY, *Deputy U. S. Marshal as Messenger.*
Nov 22, 1867. 14-2t

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